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Utah LABOR MARKET REPORT

JUNE 1988 published July 1988

- Utah's June unemployment rate of 5.0 percent marks the lowest jobless level of the 1980s.
- The June rate is down one-tenth of a point from the revised May figure – continuing the 1988 trend of declining unemployment.
- The number of unemployed Utahns is down a whopping 28 percent from June 1987.
- Utah added 10,200 new nonagricultural jobs between June 1987 and June 1988 for an increase of 1.8 percent.
- Service and manufacturing industries continued to provide most of the fuel for Utah job growth.
- Disparities between urban and rural unemployment have moderated.

A DECADE LOW

Utah passed a milestone in June. What was it? Joblessness hit a decade low. During 1980s, the State has never encountered an unemployment rate lower than the June 1988 figure of 5.0 percent. The one-tenth of a point drop from the revised May rate (5.1 percent) follows the trend of other 1988 months. Since the end of 1987, Utah joblessness has dwindled – almost a full percentage point. And compared with June 1987, unemployment in the Beehive State has dropped 1.7 points. Moreover, the number of out-of-work Utahns (36,000) has plummeted 28 percent since June of last year. And of course, Utah

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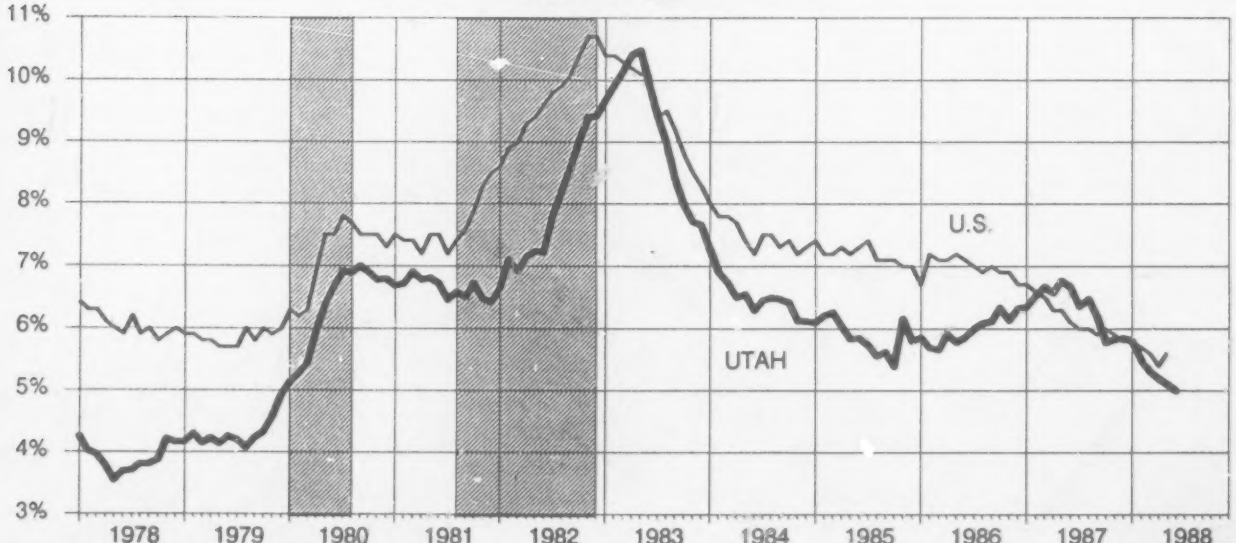
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1978 - 1988



Shaded areas represent U.S. recessions.
SOURCE: Utah Department of Employment Security.

UTAH DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY — JOB SERVICE

joblessness continues to fall below the fourteen year low national average.

THE URBAN/RURAL SPLIT

With unemployment so low, how are Utah's counties faring? The dichotomy between urban and rural joblessness has emerged as a distinguishing characteristic of the Utah economy in the past few years. In June 1988, urban counties still generally experienced lower unemployment than did the less populated areas of the State. However, the gap is closing. In June 1987, nine Utah counties exhibited rates above 10 percent. In June 1988, only three displayed unemployment above the 10 percent mark. In fact, falling joblessness in rural areas accounts for much of the improvement in Utah's unemployment rate. However, unemployment continues as a major problem for many smaller counties.

LESS SPECTACULAR

Utah's dwindling unemployment is a welcome development. However, growth in nonfarm employment does not present such a spectacular performance. Of course, the June-to-June increase of 1.6 percent (10,200 new jobs) still falls at the low-end of the "moderate" growth range. Plus, job creation has doubled since last year. In addition, losses in depressed industries are diminishing and several industries – notably services and manufacturing – are vigorous. However, economic health in Utah remains unevenly distributed between the various industries. Construction, federal government, state government, and wholesale trade have all lost jobs since June 1987. In addition, expansion in mining, retail trade and finance/insurance/real estate appears small or nonexistent.

AND STILL CHAMPION. . .

In recent years, the service industry has been the primary driver behind Utah's job growth engine. Did June 1988 match the trend? Yes. Between June 1987 and June 1988, the service industry added 8,200 net new jobs to Utah's economy. The corresponding 5.6 percent growth rate ranked highest of any of Utah's major industrial sectors. Expansion in business services generated most of the service industry addition with a 10 percent year-over gain.

NOT FAR BEHIND

Although services holds the top job creation spot, manufacturing is not far behind. In fact, nondurable goods manufacturing experienced a higher growth rate (6.1 percent) than did services. Altogether, manufacturing generated 4,800 new Utah jobs between June 1987 and June 1988 – up 5 percent. Who were the manufacturing movers and shakers? Primary metals, electrical machinery (computer manufacturing), transportation equipment (space/defense), textile/apparel and chemical/petroleum production all made significant year-over gains.

OTHER WINNERS

Transportation/communications/utilities (TCPU) and local government also made noticeable headway. TCPU overcame losses in railroad and utilities employment with a strong showing in air transportation and motor freight (up 11 percent). Local government also offset declines with increases in education positions. This industry netted 900 new positions between June 1987 and June 1988.

HOLDING STEADY

Finance/insurance/real estate (FIRE), retail trade, and mining either made marginal additions to the labor force or held steady. A layoff in the coal industry negated increases in metal mining and oil/gas extraction. In the end, mining employment neither increased nor decreased. FIRE added 300 new jobs; retail trade 200 – resulting in year-to-year increases of less than 1 percent. However, recent projections by the Utah State Tax Commission suggest retail sales will increase in 1988 which should spur retail trade employment growth. In addition, a retailing operation – new to Utah – is opening several stores along the Wasatch Front in the near future.

DOWN, BUT NOT OUT

As mentioned, Utah economic vigor is not evenly distributed. Construction continues as the major drain on Utah's jobs. Since June 1987, construction employment has dropped almost 14 percent for a loss of 3,800 jobs. In addition, federal and state government have both experienced cutbacks. State government is down 800 positions (2 percent) from June of last year and federal government has lost 500 defense-related positions (down 1 percent). Wholesale trade rounded out the losing field with a 300-job decline. However, as mentioned previously, losses have moderated somewhat during the past few months and should continue to do so.

ALL IN ALL. . .

All in all, low unemployment, moderate employment growth, recuperation of job-losing industries, and a growing national economy suggest Utah's labor market should continue to improve.

Lecia Parks, Labor Market Economist

UNITED STATES CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) — ALL ITEMS
1982-84 = 100

To figure the percentage increase between any two months: Subtract the index for the earlier month from the later month; divide that number by the index for the earlier month; and then multiply the result by 100 by moving the decimal two places to the right.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average	% Change from Prior Year
1978-U	62.5	62.9	63.4	63.9	64.5	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.5	67.1	67.4	67.7	65.2	7.6
-W	62.8	63.2	63.7	64.3	64.9	65.6	66.0	66.4	66.8	67.4	67.7	68.1	65.6	7.7
1979-U	68.3	69.1	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.3	73.1	73.8	74.6	75.2	75.9	76.7	72.6	11.3
-W	68.7	69.5	70.3	71.1	71.9	72.8	73.7	74.4	75.1	75.1	76.4	77.2	73.1	11.4
1980-U	77.8	78.9	80.1	81.0	81.8	82.7	82.7	83.3	84.0	84.8	85.5	86.3	82.4	13.5
-W	78.3	79.4	80.5	81.4	82.3	83.2	83.3	83.8	84.6	85.3	86.1	86.9	82.9	13.4
1981-U	87.0	87.9	88.5	89.1	89.8	90.6	91.6	92.3	93.2	93.4	93.7	94.0	90.9	10.3
-W	87.5	88.5	89.0	89.6	90.3	91.1	92.2	92.8	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.4	91.4	10.3
1982-U	94.3	94.6	94.5	94.9	95.8	97.0	97.5	97.7	97.9	98.2	98.0	97.6	96.5	6.2
-W	94.7	95.0	94.8	95.2	96.2	97.4	98.0	98.2	98.3	98.6	98.4	98.0	96.9	6.0
1983-U	97.8	97.9	97.9	98.6	99.2	99.5	99.9	100.2	100.7	101.0	101.2	101.3	99.6	3.2
-W	98.1	98.1	98.4	99.0	99.5	99.8	100.1	100.5	101.0	101.2	101.2	101.2	99.8	3.0
1984-U	101.9	102.4	102.6	103.1	103.4	103.7	104.1	104.5	105.0	105.3	105.3	105.3	103.9	4.3
-W	101.6	101.8	101.8	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.2	104.2	104.8	104.8	104.7	104.8	103.3	3.5
1985-U	105.5	106.0	106.4	106.9	107.3	107.6	107.8	108.0	108.3	108.7	109.0	109.3	107.6	3.6
-W	104.9	105.4	105.9	106.3	106.7	107.0	107.1	107.3	107.6	107.9	108.3	108.6	106.9	3.5
1986-U	109.6	109.3	108.8	108.6	108.9	109.5	109.5	109.7	110.2	110.3	110.4	110.5	109.6	1.9
-W	108.9	108.5	107.9	107.6	107.9	108.4	108.4	108.6	109.1	109.1	109.2	109.3	108.6	1.6
1987-U	111.2	111.6	112.1	112.7	113.1	113.5	113.8	114.4	115.0	115.3	115.4	115.4	113.6	3.6
-W	110.0	110.5	111.0	111.6	111.9	112.4	112.7	113.3	113.8	114.1	114.3	114.2	112.5	3.6
1988-U	115.7	116.0	116.5	117.1	117.5									
-W	114.5	114.7	115.1	115.7	116.2									

-U = CPI for all urban consumers.
-W = CPI for urban wage earners and clerical workers.
Source: Prepared by the Utah Department of Employment Security from tabulations published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor.

ACCRA* COMPOSITE COST-OF-LIVING COMPARISONS FOR SELECTED METROPOLITAN AREAS

FIRST QUARTER 1988

Component Index Weights:	100%	17%	22%	11%	13%	7%	30%
City	All Items	Groceries	Housing	Utilities	Transportation	Health Care	Miscellaneous
U.S. Average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Salt Lake City, Utah	**98.3**	**93.5**	**89.4**	**95.8**	**101.4**	**103.1**	**105.9**
Provo, Utah	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Western States							
Phoenix, Arizona	103.2	100.1	105.4	88.6	102.8	124.0	104.1
Los Angeles, California	117.0	91.5	168.6	74.4	108.1	127.3	110.8
Sacramento, California	108.0	103.5	104.2	108.1	119.8	130.8	102.7
Denver, Colorado	102.3	90.8	120.4	90.9	105.6	111.3	96.1
Boise, Idaho	95.2	91.8	101.4	63.5	99.1	100.6	101.2
Missoula, Montana	95.8	103.2	71.2	89.9	100.4	114.4	105.4
Las Vegas, Nevada	102.7	100.1	110.5	78.9	107.7	106.7	104.1
Albuquerque, New Mexico	101.1	95.2	107.5	92.2	111.4	104.6	97.7
Seattle, Washington	109.1	114.8	106.9	62.4	118.2	147.3	111.8
Casper, Wyoming	88.2	99.4	67.4	69.6	86.4	109.3	99.7
Other Areas							
Atlanta, Georgia	108.6	96.8	122.0	117.1	98.2	120.0	104.0
Indianapolis, Indiana	95.6	94.4	95.2	98.1	103.1	95.6	92.5
St. Louis, Missouri	99.4	98.1	96.7	104.3	101.0	101.9	99.3
New York, New York	154.6	110.6	242.2	191.7	114.8	140.0	122.4
Houston, Texas	102.7	109.1	80.2	116.7	116.7	103.4	104.4
Highest City	157.6 Boston, MA	136.7 Anchorage, AK	288.5 Boston, MA	191.7 New York, NY	125.9 San Diego, CA	188.4 Anchorage, AK	129.4 Anchorage, AK
Lowest City	88.0 Ft. Collins-Loveland, CO	87.7 Canton, OH	67.4 Casper, WY	62.4 Seattle, WA	83.5 Youngstown, OH	71.9 Fayetteville, AR	84.8 Canton, OH

Note: These indexes give a "reasonably accurate" measurement of intercity cost-of-living differencs. They measure relative price levels in participating cities, as compared with the national average of 100, and are a comparison of prices at a single point in time. They do not measure inflation (price changes through time). Percentage differences between cities should not be considered as exact measures. Spreads of three or fewer index whole numbers in the All Items index do not represent statistically significant differences and may not show which city is more expensive. Differences of more than three whole numbers in the All Items index can be considered to represent actual inter-city differences in costs of consumer goods and services; but the differences should be considered a reasonable indication rather than a precise measure of the extent of difference.

Source: *American Chamber of Commerce Researchers Association.

PERMANENT MASS LAYOFF AND PLANT CLOSURE PROGRAM

The U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics recently released results of its 1987 Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closure (PMLPC) survey. That survey identifies layoff/closure events of firms with 50 or more employees which generate 50 or more layoffs in a consecutive 3-week period. Nationwide there were 2,020 layoff events reported in 1,678 establishments. The result was 406,887 workers being separated from their jobs.

The State of Utah has participated in the PMLPC program since fourth quarter 1986. The following is a summary of information provided by Utah's PMLPC program for 1987.

PMLPC Market Share

The 1987 layoff/closure information gathered from Utah PMLPC firms (firms with 50 or more employees) included the reasons those events occurred, and also identified affected individuals who filed for unemployment compensation. Important questions are whether PMLPC firms represent all facets of Utah's economy, and whether economic forces affect them in a similar manner as other establishments in the state. Table 1 reveals that 2,161 firms or only 5.6 percent of all Utah firms potentially fit the PMLPC classification. PMLPC-eligible firms ranged from a high of 19.6 percent in government to a low of 1.5 percent in construction. However, those same employers provided, at a minimum, 58.2 percent of Utah's total nonagricultural jobs. Thus, although very few, PMLPC firms are the heart of Utah's economy. For example, recent history has shown that when a closure or major layoff occurs, such as happened at United States Steel's Geneva Works, or at BP Minerals' copper operations (formerly Kennecott), the effects are felt all across the state.

This information suggests that PMLPC-eligible firms are representative of Utah employers, and that similar economic conditions influence them as other firms in Utah. Indeed, since they provide a majority of jobs in the state, PMLPC layoff/closure events directly affect the state's economic condition. The PMLPC program provides a means of identifying and evaluating impacts of mass layoffs or plant closings.

Industry Distribution

In Utah, during 1987, very few PMLPC layoff/closure events occurred and even fewer PMLPC firms ceased operations.(See tables 2 and 3.) The statistics show that a small number of firms accounted for most of the separations. Seventy percent of the separations occurred in manufacturing and government. There were no separations in mining and finance/insurance/real estate industries. One-half of all companies involved in a PMLPC layoff were in manufacturing. This was slightly less than the national average of 57 percent. Manufacturing also accounted for 16 of 36, or 44 percent of Utah's layoff events, nearly twice as many events as in government (9), which

was next highest. Nationally, the share of layoff events in manufacturing was even more pronounced, 57 percent.

National patterns of industries affected by layoffs, separations, and initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits appear even in the small Utah numbers. The one exception in Utah was government employers, which had the highest separation and initial claim counts. The result was that Utah accounted for 21.7 percent of all states' government PMLPC separations, and 20 percent of total government PMLPC initial claims in the nation. These ratios far exceed the state's share in other industry sectors.

Of the 22 firms involved in a Utah PMLPC layoff, six, or 27 percent, ceased doing business during 1987. However, of those six firms that closed their doors, only two failed to reopen. This shows that nothing was wrong with the firms' product, and with the securing of new contracts, and the achievement of cost containments to increase profitability and competitiveness, they reopened for business. This suggests that even in a weak Utah economy, most PMLPC firms believed the future for business was bright enough to continue to produce their products.

Reasons for Layoffs

In Utah, the two most frequent reasons given for a layoff were seasonal (31%) and slack work (25%). (See tables 4 and 5.) The third and fourth most reported reasons were contract completed (18%) and import competition (8%). Seventy-five percent of all layoff events occurred because of one of those four reasons. Those same reasons also accounted for 80.3 percent of all separations and 79.1 percent of initial filings for unemployment compensation generated by PMLPC firms. These reasons for layoff are generally similar to those given nationally.

Claimant Characteristics

Table 4 also shows that over 86 percent of the Utahns involved in a PMLPC layoff become claimants for unemployment compensation. Nationally, the figure was 78 percent. Among those that did file were residents of every county except Daggett. Most of those claimants lived in the large metropolitan counties (Davis, Salt Lake, Utah, and Weber) and accounted for 73.6% of Utah residents filing for unemployment compensation against PMLPC firms. A further study on why the other 14 percent did not file would probably not differ much from the reasons revealed by previous research concerning total claimant characteristics. Those reasons may include finding a new job, electing not to file, and disqualification reasons.

Another important question is whether minorities and women are disproportionately affected by layoffs. Since the survey does not reveal layoff procedures at PMLPC firms, the only gauge of measurement for this question is comparing characteristics of PMLPC initial claimants with total population and total employment characteristics. Table 6 shows that persons aged 55-and-over, and women are less likely to be involved in a layoff. For Blacks and Hispanics, the chance of being in a layoff was no greater than their representation in the State's population. Nationally, a PMLPC layoff event was more likely to involve Blacks, Hispanics, and 55-and-over groups, and less likely to involve women (see table 7).

Taking it one step further, do PMLPC claimant groups tend to exhaust their benefits at the same percentage as they file for unemployment benefits? This is an important question because a higher exhaustion ratio could point to individuals who might be experiencing job re-entry problems. Table 8 indicates that only the 55-and-over group gained in percent from initial filings, 9.2 percent versus 6.0 percent. A review of the Kennecott layoff showed that many of those 55-and-over retired after exhausting their benefits. This is one explanation of why Utah's 55-and-over group had a higher exhaustion rate than their filing rate in 1987. Nationally, the exhaustion rate for the 55-and-over group fell slightly (12.5 percent versus 13.8 percent), and Blacks experienced a rise in exhaustion rate, 19.2 percent versus 15.2 percent. For the remaining groups exhaustion rates remained at or below the percentages they registered for initial filings both in Utah and the United States.

Conclusion

Utah's PMLPC program has begun to yield valuable information about layoffs/closures that has not previously been available. It appears that in all phases of the economic cycle, mass layoffs and plant closures occur and may affect many industries. The information provided by the program allows for the identification and targeting of geographic areas, industries, and worker groups which might be experiencing economic distress. The capability of the system for tracking displaced workers through their entire spell of insured unemployment also allows for longitudinal studies to be done. Hopefully, policy makers, educators, planners, and other interested entities will use this new information in developing strategies to mitigate effects of mass layoffs and plant closures.

POST SCRIPT: HISTORY OF PMLPC PROGRAM

In recent years interest has increased regarding economic repercussions surrounding plant closures and mass layoffs. Communities want to know the effects of unemployment, lost wages and a reduced tax base on their citizens and local economic activities. State and National legislatures have investigated the causes of the closures and mass large layoffs. To obtain information about plant closures and mass layoffs, Congress authorized the Department of Labor, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to begin tracking layoff/closure events in the United States. The Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing (PMLPC) program got its start in 1984 with Public Law 97-300, as part of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). In 1986, Utah joined that effort and has since been collecting layoff/closure information.

Features of Program

The PMLPC program is a standardized automated approach to identifying and describing the characteristics and effects of major permanent job cutbacks. The main areas of statistical research are: the reasons for the layoff/closure; the number and duration of layoffs; filings for unemployment compensation, and unemployment compensation exhaustion. Also, the socio-economic characteristics of those filing for, and exhausting, unemployment benefits are compiled. It uses

existing Unemployment Insurance (UI) records and automated data processing procedures, supplemented with employer telephone contact for layoff information. Its major features include:

1. The identification of major layoffs and plant closings through initial UI claims filed against the identified last employer;

2. The use of existing sources on establishments and claimants to obtain most of the basic demographic and economic characteristics on the firm and the individual;

3. Employer contact by telephone to obtain specific information on the nature of the layoff and other characteristics of the firm;

4. The evaluation of the continuing impact of the permanent layoff or plant closing on individuals by comparing affected initial PMLPC claimants with other persons in claims status each month; and

5. The identification of the exhaustion of regular State UI benefits by affected workers.

To be included in the PMLPC program, an establishment must have at least 50 initial claims for unemployment compensation filed against it in a consecutive 3-week period. If the establishment meets this requirement, the staff of the Department of Employment Security asks the establishment to provide the following information: the total number of separated workers, the date and reason(s) for the layoff, whether the layoff lasted at least 30 days, and whether the establishment was remaining open or closing. If the employer declares that the duration of the layoff is at least 30 days, then the program criteria are met. Once the establishment is identified, the State's unemployment compensation system tracks the workers affected by the layoff as long as they are in claimant status.

Additionally, Utah has recently competed program modifications for collecting data on smaller companies (firms with 20-49 employees that generate 20 or more layoffs in a consecutive 3-week period), which will help provide broader coverage of layoffs/closures in areas of the state where there are few employers with 50 or more employees. The result will be better information for future program analysis.

Brad McGarry
Labor Market Economist

TABLE 1
TOTAL FIRMS IN UTAH
1987

Industry	Number of Firms	Size of Firm		Non Farm Employment		
		20-49	50 & Over	Total	20-49	50 & Over
Mining	467	33	29	7,560	1,000	5,240
Percent	1.2%	7.1%	6.2%	1.2%	13.2%	69.3%
Construction	4,283	198	64	24,970	5,700	5,360
Percent	11.0%	4.6%	1.5%	3.9%	22.8%	21.5%
Manufacturing	2,360	341	323	89,890	10,740	69,730
Percent	6.1%	14.4%	13.7%	14.2%	11.9%	77.6%
T/C/PU	1,563	172	135	37,380	5,300	26,000
Percent	4.0%	11.0%	8.6%	5.9%	14.2%	69.6%
Trade	11,857	1,298	552	150,200	39,400	55,800
Percent	30.5%	10.9%	4.7%	23.7%	26.2%	37.2%
F/I/RE	3,385	214	114	33,700	6,400	14,400
Percent	8.7%	6.3%	3.4%	5.3%	19.0%	42.8%
Services	12,268	690	410	144,200	20,500	78,200
Percent	31.5%	5.6%	3.3%	22.8%	14.2%	54.2%
Government	2,730	635	534	144,700	21,600	113,300
Percent	7.0%	23.3%	19.6%	22.9%	14.9%	78.3%
TOTAL	38,913	3,581	2,161	632,600	110,700	368,100
Percent	100.0%	9.2%	5.6%	100.0%	17.5%	58.2%

TABLE 2
LAYOFF EVENTS BY INDUSTRY IN UTAH
1987

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	LAYOFF EVENTS	SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMS	PERMANENT CLOSURES
TOTAL	22	36	5,485	4,732	6
Agriculture	1	1	122	81	1
Mining	0	0	0	0	
Construction	3	5	456	610	
Manufacturing	11	16	1,663	1,875	3
T/C/PU	3	3	526	477	1
Trade	1	1	110	113	1
F/I/RE	0	0	0	0	
Services	1	1	451	122	
Government	2	9	2,157	1,567	

TABLE 3
LAYOFF EVENTS BY INDUSTRY IN UNITED STATES
1987

INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF COMPANIES	LAYOFF EVENTS	SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMS
TOTAL	1,678	2,020	406,887	319,343
Agriculture	33	36	7,800	3,426
Mining	25	27	3,267	2,959
Construction	199	261	41,903	33,147
Manufacturing	949	1,155	238,659	200,575
T/C/PU	93	101	21,477	14,835
Trade	156	176	45,610	29,385
F/I/RE	20	20	3,661	2,620
Services	170	192	35,067	24,541
Government	33	52	9,943	7,854

TABLE 4
REASONS FOR LAYOFFS IN UTAH
1987

REASON	LAYOFF EVENTS	% Dist.	NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS	% Dist.	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	% Dist.
TOTAL	36	100.0%	5,485	100.0%	4,732	100.0%
Contract Canceled	2	5.6	270	4.91	69	3.6
Contract Completed	4	11.1	857	15.6	767	16.2
Domestic Relocation	1	2.8	107	2.0	106	2.2
Import Competition	3	8.3	365	6.7	482	10.2
Labor-Mgmt Dispute	1	2.8	55	1.0	128	2.7
Seasonal Work	11	30.6	1,845	33.6	1,621	34.3
Slack Work	9	25.0	1,336	24.4	871	18.4
Weather-Related	2	5.6	425	7.7	350	7.4
Other Reasons	2	5.6	225	4.1	350	7.4
Not Reported	1	2.8	0	0.0	482	10.2

TABLE 5
REASONS FOR LAYOFFS IN U.S.
1987

REASON	LAYOFF EVENTS	NUMBER OF SEPARATIONS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS
TOTAL	2,020	406,887	319,343
Automation	9	951	761
Bankruptcy	43	7,259	5,389
Business ownership change	88	30,955	21,320
Contract cancellation	25	4,168	2,515
Contract completion	147	27,696	23,753
Domestic relocation	49	10,877	7,283
Energy-related disruption	6	888	396
Environment-related	4	511	471
Import competition	40	8,328	6,338
Labor-management dispute	43	12,592	9,868
Material shortages	11	1,872	1,324
Model changeover	17	16,441	20,682
Natural disaster	6	561	625
Overseas relocation	30	4,963	4,047
Plant or machine repairs	19	3,146	2,959
Seasonal work	516	101,168	66,521
Slack work	535	94,071	78,239
Vacation period	17	4,161	1,972
Weather-related curtailment	13	1,246	1,143
Other reasons	240	51,207	38,532
Not reported	162	23,826	25,205

TABLE 6
PMLPC INITIAL CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS IN UTAH
1987

	LAYOFF EVENTS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS			
			BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
	36	4,732	0.6	3.9	44.7	6.0
UTAH EMPLOYMENT 1/			0.7	3.8	42.4	10.4
UTAH POPULATION 2/			0.6	4.1	50.3	14.8

1/ Utah Department of Employment Security.
2/ Utah State Office of Planning and Budget.

TABLE 7
PMLPC INITIAL CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS IN UNITED STATES
1987

	LAYOFF EVENTS	INITIAL CLAIMANTS	PERCENT DISTRIBUTIONS			
			BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
	2,020	319,343	15.2	8.3	37.2	13.8
U.S. EMPLOYMENT 1/			10.1	6.9	44.8	12.9
U.S. POPULATION 2/			12.2	7.2	50.7	21.2

1/ Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings, January 1988.
2/ Utah Department of Employment Security, Utah's Affirmative Action Information 1987.

TABLE 8
PMLPC UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTEES CHARACTERISTICS
UTAH AND UNITED STATES
1987

	TOTAL EXHAUSTEES	PERCENT OF TOTAL			
		BLACK	HISPANIC	WOMEN	55 OVER
UTAH	2,076	0.3	4.2	28.7	9.2
UNITED STATES	85,548	19.2	8.1	33.8	12.5

TABLE 1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UTAH

	June 1988(f)	June 1987	% Change	May 1988(p)	May 1987	% Change	Apr. 1988(r)	Apr. 1987	% Change
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	739,100	767,700	-3.7	750,400	763,300	-1.7	755,600	753,100	0.3
Employed Persons	703,100	717,800	—2.0	713,000	713,200	0.0	716,100	703,000	1.9
Unemployed	36,000	50,000	—28.0	37,400	50,100	—25.3	39,500	50,100	—21.2
Percent of Labor Force	4.9	6.5	—	5.0	6.6	—	5.2	6.6	—
Percent of Labor Force Seasonally Adjusted	5.0	6.7	—	5.1	6.8	—	5.2	6.6	—

f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 2. NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL JOBS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Numbers in Thousands)

	June 1988(f)	June 1987	% Change	May 1988(p)	May 1987	% Change	Apr. 1988(r)	Apr. 1987	% Change
Total	653.0	642.8	1.6	650.0	639.9	1.6	646.7	636.1	1.7
Mining	8.1	8.1	0.0	8.1	8.1	0.0	8.4	7.8	7.7
Metal Mining	3.0	2.8	7.1	3.0	2.8	7.1	3.0	2.6	15.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	2.4	2.6	—7.7	2.4	2.6	—7.7	2.7	2.7	0.0
Other Mining & Quarrying	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.7	2.7	0.0	2.7	2.5	8.0
Contract Construction	24.4	28.2	—13.5	23.8	27.5	—13.5	22.4	26.1	—14.2
Manufacturing	97.1	92.3	5.2	96.1	91.3	5.3	95.3	90.3	5.5
Durable Goods	65.7	62.7	4.8	64.8	61.8	4.9	64.3	61.1	5.2
Primary Metals	5.3	3.0	76.7	5.1	2.9	75.9	5.0	2.8	78.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery, Exc. Elec.	18.1	18.3	—1.1	18.1	18.3	—1.1	18.2	18.2	0.0
Electrical Equipment & Supplies	8.6	8.2	4.9	8.5	8.1	4.9	8.4	7.9	6.3
Transportation Equipment	16.7	15.9	5.0	16.3	15.5	5.2	16.2	15.4	5.2
Other Durable Goods	17.0	17.2	—1.2	16.8	17.0	—1.2	16.5	16.8	—1.8
Non-Durable Goods	31.4	29.6	6.1	31.3	29.5	6.1	31.0	29.2	6.2
Food & Kindred Products	10.5	10.4	1.0	10.3	10.2	1.0	10.1	9.9	2.0
Textile & Apparel Products	5.8	5.4	7.4	5.9	5.5	7.3	6.0	5.5	9.1
Chemical & Petroleum Products	3.9	3.5	11.4	3.8	3.4	11.8	3.8	3.4	11.8
Other Non-Durable Goods	11.2	10.3	8.7	11.3	10.4	8.7	11.1	10.4	6.7
Transportation, Communications, Public Utilities	38.8	37.6	3.2	38.6	37.5	2.9	38.4	37.5	2.4
Railroad Transportation	2.7	3.0	—10.0	2.7	3.0	—10.0	2.6	3.0	—13.3
Other Transportation	21.5	19.4	10.8	21.2	19.1	11.0	21.0	19.3	8.8
Comm., & Elect., Gas & Pipeline	14.6	15.2	—3.9	14.7	15.3	—3.9	14.8	15.3	—3.3
Trade	152.7	152.8	—0.1	151.4	151.5	—0.1	150.4	150.3	0.1
Wholesale Trade	34.5	34.8	—0.9	34.5	34.8	—0.9	34.3	34.6	—0.9
Retail Trade	118.1	117.9	0.2	116.9	116.7	0.2	116.1	115.7	0.3
Building Materials	4.9	5.5	—10.9	4.9	5.5	—10.9	4.7	5.2	—9.6
Food Stores	21.8	21.6	0.9	21.6	21.4	0.9	21.3	21.0	1.4
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	13.8	13.9	—0.7	13.6	13.7	—0.7	13.4	13.5	—0.7
Eating & Drinking Places	39.2	38.9	0.8	38.4	38.1	0.8	38.1	38.0	0.3
Other Retail	38.4	38.0	1.1	38.4	38.0	1.1	38.6	38.1	1.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.2	33.9	0.9	33.9	33.6	0.9	33.5	33.6	—0.3
Services	155.1	146.9	5.6	152.9	144.7	5.7	154.3	145.9	5.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10.8	10.4	3.8	10.3	9.9	4.0	10.3	10.3	0.0
Personal Business Services & Amusements	59.0	53.8	9.7	57.9	52.8	9.7	56.9	51.6	10.3
Medical & Other Health Services	41.0	39.8	3.0	41.0	39.8	3.0	40.6	39.1	3.8
Educational Services & Nonprofit Organ.	30.7	29.7	3.4	30.4	29.4	3.4	33.5	32.4	3.4
Legal & Miscellaneous Services	11.7	11.2	4.5	11.4	10.9	4.6	11.3	10.8	4.6
Agricultural Services	1.9	2.0	—5.0	1.9	2.0	—5.0	1.7	1.8	—5.6
Government	142.6	143.0	—0.3	145.2	145.8	—0.4	144.0	144.6	—0.4
Federal Government	39.5	40.0	—1.3	39.9	40.4	—1.2	39.7	40.3	—1.5
U.S. Federal Defense	21.5	22.5	—4.4	21.6	22.6	—4.4	21.6	22.5	—4.0
Other Federal Government	18.0	17.5	2.9	18.3	17.8	2.8	18.1	17.8	1.7
State Government	36.8	37.6	—2.1	38.4	39.3	—2.3	38.1	38.7	—1.6
State Education	19.5	20.4	—4.4	21.0	22.0	—4.5	20.9	21.5	—2.8
Other State Government	17.3	17.2	0.6	17.4	17.3	0.6	17.2	17.2	0.0
Local Government	66.3	65.4	1.4	66.9	66.1	1.2	66.2	65.6	0.9
Local Education	41.9	40.7	2.9	43.5	42.3	2.8	43.2	42.2	2.4
Other Local Government	24.4	24.7	—1.2	23.4	23.7	—1.3	23.0	23.4	—1.7
Labor—Management Disputes	0	0	—	0	0	—	0	0	—

Note: Labor disputes are added into civilian labor force totals, but are excluded from nonagricultural payroll job totals.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF UTAH'S POPULATION AND NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS BY INDUSTRY
(Numbers in Thousands, Seasonally Adjusted)

	June '88 (f)	June '87	% Change	May '88 (p)	Apr. '88 (r)	Mar. '88	Feb. '88	Jan. '88	Dec. '87	Nov. '87	Oct. '87
TOTAL POPULATION[1]	1,693.0	1,677.0	1.0	1,691.0	1,689.0	1,687.0	1,685.0	1,684.0	1,683.0	1,682.0	1,681.0
Civilian Noninstitutional Population 16 Years & Older[1]	1,095.5	1,086.0	0.9	1,094.0	1,092.5	1,091.0	1,091.0	1,090.0	1,090.0	1,089.0	1,089.0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	744.0	773.2	—3.8	758.2	765.1	769.7	768.7	767.2	756.2	754.1	754.6
Participation Rate	67.9	71.2	—	69.3	70.0	70.5	70.5	70.4	69.4	69.2	69.3
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS[2]	706.9	721.6	—2.0	719.3	725.6	729.0	726.5	722.9	711.9	710.1	711.0
Employment Ratio[3]	64.5	66.4	—	65.8	66.4	66.8	66.6	66.3	65.3	65.2	65.3
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS	37.1	51.6	—28.0	38.9	39.5	40.6	42.2	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.6
Unemployment Rate	5.0	6.7	—	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.8
NOT IN THE LABOR FORCE	351.5	312.8	12.4	335.8	327.4	321.3	322.3	322.8	333.8	334.9	334.4
NONAGRICULTURAL JOB INDEX[4]	133.2	131.1	1.6	132.8	132.2	132.7	132.9	132.0	136.4	135.0	134.0
NONAGRICULTURAL JOBS[5]	652.2	641.9	1.6	653.1	651.6	651.3	649.5	650.1	643.7	642.1	638.7
Mining	8.1	8.1	0.1	8.2	8.4	8.1	7.8	7.8	8.5	8.5	8.4
Contract Construction	23.2	26.7	—13.4	23.9	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.3	25.6	25.3	25.2
Manufacturing	96.6	91.8	5.2	96.7	96.5	96.5	95.2	95.7	95.3	94.8	93.9
Durable Goods	65.4	62.4	4.8	65.2	65.1	65.0	64.5	64.7	64.0	63.8	63.2
Nondurable Goods	31.2	29.4	6.1	31.5	31.4	31.5	30.7	31.1	31.3	31.0	30.7
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Util.	38.6	37.5	3.1	38.6	39.0	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.6	38.4	38.0
Trade	152.5	152.7	—0.1	152.6	153.2	153.8	153.1	153.3	151.8	151.9	150.7
Wholesale	34.3	34.6	—0.9	34.6	34.6	34.7	34.7	34.8	34.3	34.4	34.3
Retail	118.2	118.0	0.2	118.0	118.5	119.1	118.3	118.5	117.5	117.6	116.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Est.	34.0	33.8	0.8	34.1	33.8	33.8	34.2	34.3	33.0	33.0	33.1
Services	156.1	147.9	5.6	156.7	155.0	154.4	154.6	155.0	149.3	148.5	141.0
Government	143.0	143.4	—0.3	142.4	142.0	142.6	142.8	142.5	141.6	141.6	141.0
Federal	38.9	39.4	—1.3	39.6	39.4	39.8	39.7	39.8	39.8	39.5	39.3
State	37.5	38.4	—2.2	37.6	37.5	37.7	38.0	37.7	37.5	38.0	37.6
Local	66.5	65.6	1.4	65.2	65.1	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.2	64.2	64.1

[1] Figures represent estimated trends; not seasonally adjusted.
[2] Includes individual nonagricultural proprietors, unpaid family workers, and employees of private households.
[3] Represents the employed portion of the population, 16 years and older, by place of residence.
[4] Base year 1977 = 100.
[5] Includes full- and part-time jobs, including multiple jobs held by the same person by place of work.
f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 4. DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, AND PRODUCTION WORKERS, BY INDUSTRY, IN UTAH
(Employment in Thousands)

	Male			Female			Production Workers	
	May 1988(p)	% Change from May '87	% Distribution	May 1988(p)	% Change from May '87	% Distribution	May 1988(p)	% of Industry
TOTAL	383.3	1.1	100.0	286.7	2.2	100.0	NA	NA
Mining	7.6	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	0.2	6.5	80.2
Contract Construction	21.1	—14.2	5.8	2.7	—6.9	0.9	18.1	76.1
Manufacturing	66.3	5.9	18.2	29.8	3.8	10.4	62.0	64.5
Durable Goods	46.7	5.9	12.9	18.1	2.3	6.3	40.8	63.0
Nondurable Goods	19.6	5.9	5.4	11.7	6.4	4.1	21.2	67.7
Transportation, Commun., & Pub. Util.	26.5	1.5	7.3	12.1	6.1	4.2	27.9	72.3
Total Trade	80.4	—0.9	22.1	71.0	0.9	24.8	131.8	87.1
Wholesale Trade	22.9	—8.0	6.3	11.6	17.2	4.0	28.3	82.0
Retail Trade	57.5	2.3	15.8	59.4	—1.8	20.7	103.5	88.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	13.9	3.0	3.8	20.0	—0.5	7.0	25.9	76.4
Services	73.0	7.8	20.1	79.9	3.8	27.9	117.2	76.7
Total Government	74.5	—2.1	20.5	70.7	1.6	24.7	NA	NA
Federal Government	23.9	—5.9	6.6	16.0	6.7	5.6	NA	NA
U.S. Department of Defense	15.2	—4.4	4.2	6.4	—4.5	2.2	NA	NA
Other Federal Government	8.7	—8.4	2.4	9.6	15.7	3.3	NA	NA
State Government	17.2	—5.5	4.7	21.2	0.5	7.4	NA	NA
State Education	11.5	—7.3	3.2	9.5	—1.0	3.3	NA	NA
Other State Government	5.7	—1.7	1.6	11.7	1.7	4.1	NA	NA
Local Government	33.4	2.8	9.2	33.5	0.0	11.7	NA	NA
Local Education	17.9	8.5	4.9	25.6	—0.8	8.9	NA	NA
Other Local Government	15.5	—3.1	4.3	7.9	2.6	2.8	NA	NA

p = preliminary.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 5. LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT IN UTAH'S METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
(Numbers in Thousands)

	Salt Lake - Ogden[1]					Provo - Orem[2]				
	June '88(f)	June '87	% Chg.	May '88(p)	Apr. '88(r)	June '88(f)	June '87	% Chg.	May '88(p)	Apr. '88(r)
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	485.0	503.5	—3.7	496.5	497.4	96.3	98.9	—2.6	95.8	101.0
Employed Persons	462.9	473.3	—2.2	473.2	473.0	92.3	91.9	0.4	91.8	96.5
Unemployed	22.1	30.2	—26.8	23.3	24.4	4.0	7.0	—42.9	4.0	4.5
Percent of Labor Force	4.6	6.0	—	4.7	4.9	4.1	7.1	—	4.2	4.4
Total Nonagricultural Jobs	454.3	448.1	1.4	452.2	448.6	75.4	72.9	3.4	74.0	76.4
Mining	2.7	2.6	3.8	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contract Construction	17.0	19.3	—11.9	16.7	16.0	2.6	2.8	—7.1	2.4	2.2
Manufacturing	64.3	61.8	4.0	63.3	63.0	11.5	10.2	12.7	11.5	11.5
Durable Goods	44.4	42.9	3.5	43.6	43.3	7.9	7.0	12.9	7.8	7.8
Nondurable Goods	19.9	18.9	5.3	19.7	19.7	3.6	3.2	12.5	3.7	3.7
Transp., Commun., & Pub. Util.	29.6	28.8	2.8	29.4	29.2	2.8	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.9
Total Trade	111.4	111.5	—0.1	110.8	110.3	15.7	15.7	0.0	15.4	15.3
Wholesale Trade	29.5	29.8	—1.0	29.5	29.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.9
Retail Trade	81.9	81.7	0.2	81.3	81.0	13.8	13.8	0.0	13.5	13.4
Finance, Insurance, & Real Est.	28.0	27.9	0.4	27.8	27.4	2.4	2.4	0.0	2.4	2.3
Services	107.6	101.8	5.7	106.9	105.6	26.4	25.0	5.6	25.6	26.5
Total Government	93.7	94.4	—0.7	94.7	94.5	14.0	14.1	—0.7	13.9	13.7

[1] Includes Salt Lake, Davis, and Weber counties.
[2] Provo - Orem is Utah County.
Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised. Detail may not add to totals because of independent rounding.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 6. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE AND COMPONENTS IN UTAH BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY

Planning District and County	Not Seas. Adj. Unemployment Rate				Civilian Labor Force			Nonag. Wage and Salary Jobs		
	June'88(f)	May'88(p)	Apr. '88(r)	June'87	June'88(f)	June'87	% Change	June'88(f)	June'87	% Change
State Total	4.9	5.0	5.2	6.5	739,080	767,740	—3.7	652,970	642,840	1.6
Bear River	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.3	47,820	49,230	—2.9	40,250	39,380	2.2
Box Elder	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.2	18,010	18,630	—3.3	15,980	15,420	3.6
Cache	4.2	3.3	3.4	4.3	29,010	29,710	—2.4	23,940	23,630	1.3
Rich	2.7	4.0	5.0	5.3	800	890	—10.1	330	330	0.0
Wasatch Front	4.6	4.7	5.0	6.0	497,890	516,780	—3.7	485,390	458,990	1.4
North	4.6	4.7	5.0	6.7	147,500	154,240	—4.4	115,080	114,540	0.5
Davis	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.7	74,710	77,690	—3.8	53,380	53,150	0.4
Morgan	7.5	7.5	7.3	9.4	1,650	1,760	—6.3	880	880	0.0
Weber	5.1	5.3	5.7	7.8	71,140	74,790	—4.9	60,800	60,510	0.5
South	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.7	350,390	362,540	—3.4	350,330	344,450	1.7
Salt Lake	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.7	339,250	351,020	—3.4	340,040	334,360	1.7
Tooele	5.3	6.3	6.7	7.7	11,140	11,520	—3.3	10,290	10,090	2.0
Mountainlands	4.7	5.0	5.1	7.6	107,760	110,900	—2.8	83,620	80,880	3.4
Summit	9.7	11.9	9.9	10.6	7,040	7,220	—2.5	5,960	5,860	1.7
Utah	4.1	4.2	4.4	7.1	96,240	98,870	—2.7	75,410	72,810	3.6
Wasatch	9.8	12.3	11.5	14.7	4,480	4,810	—6.9	2,250	2,210	1.8
Central	7.0	7.6	9.8	9.0	22,100	23,970	—7.8	14,590	14,540	0.3
Juab	9.2	9.9	11.4	14.8	1,880	2,060	—8.7	1,450	1,410	2.8
Millard	5.3	5.1	5.8	7.6	5,590	6,420	—12.9	3,370	3,570	—5.6
Piute	11.5	13.6	16.2	10.8	430	480	—10.4	190	200	—5.0
Sanpete	9.5	10.5	16.3	11.8	6,210	6,770	—8.3	3,750	3,700	1.4
Sevier	5.5	6.2	6.2	6.1	6,700	7,080	—5.4	5,210	5,140	1.4
Wayne	4.7	5.7	7.4	7.1	1,290	1,160	11.2	620	520	19.2
Southwestern	5.2	5.1	5.3	6.0	30,870	31,310	—1.4	21,980	21,580	1.9
Beaver	5.8	5.5	5.9	5.7	2,200	2,310	—4.8	1,300	1,300	0.0
Garfield	5.7	7.7	10.0	6.8	1,620	1,670	—3.0	1,590	1,550	2.6
Iron	5.5	5.8	5.3	7.0	8,260	8,620	—4.2	6,340	6,290	0.8
Kane	5.3	5.1	6.6	5.7	2,690	2,700	—0.4	1,580	1,540	2.6
Washington	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.5	16,100	16,010	0.6	11,170	10,900	2.5
Uintah Basin	8.8	9.6	10.3	12.4	13,940	15,510	—10.1	10,870	11,100	—2.1
Daggett	1.8	9.2	8.7	3.2	530	540	—1.9	350	340	2.9
Duchesne	11.1	11.8	12.8	13.6	5,130	5,970	—14.1	3,810	4,230	—9.9
Uintah	7.9	8.3	9.0	12.2	8,280	9,000	—8.0	6,710	6,530	2.8
Southeastern	9.6	8.4	8.3	11.1	18,740	20,020	—6.4	16,280	16,380	—0.6
Carbon	12.1	9.1	7.1	10.3	8,450	9,010	—6.2	7,230	7,520	—3.6
Emery	8.1	9.0	10.5	15.7	3,600	3,990	—9.8	3,610	3,490	3.4
Grand	6.4	6.7	8.4	9.1	3,070	3,180	—3.5	2,350	2,310	1.7
San Juan	8.2	7.7	9.0	9.7	3,620	3,840	—5.7	3,090	3,060	1.0

Note: f = forecast, p = preliminary, r = revised.
Forecast unemployment rates are advance estimates consistent with BLS approved procedures. Forecast rates should not be used for federal funding applications.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 7. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SALT LAKE-OGDEN LABOR AREA

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987	May (p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987	May (p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1987	May 1987
MINING	$493.31	$558.19	$527.46	41.7	46.4	42.4	$11.83	$12.03	$12.44
MANUFACTURING	397.20	398.97	400.95	40.0	40.3	40.5	9.93	9.90	9.90
Durable Goods	403.40	408.41	413.50	40.3	40.8	40.9	10.01	10.01	10.11
Nondurable Goods	382.00	373.44	369.86	39.3	38.9	39.6	9.72	9.60	9.34
TRADE	238.88	247.69	234.53	30.8	31.0	39.9	7.80	7.99	7.59
Wholesale Trade	407.16	429.46	387.87	37.7	38.9	39.7	10.80	11.04	9.77
Retail Trade	182.82	185.93	181.91	28.3	28.3	27.9	6.46	6.57	6.52
AVERAGE	312.22	317.38	307.92	33.9	34.2	34.1	9.21	9.28	9.03

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 8. HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN UTAH

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May(p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987	May(p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987	May(p) 1988	Apr.(r) 1988	May 1987
MINING	$583.95	$606.06	$586.67	42.5	44.4	40.6	$13.74	$13.65	$14.45
Metal Mining	541.44	605.06	567.44	42.3	46.4	41.0	12.80	13.04	13.84
Bituminous Coal Mining	694.58	658.07	624.69	40.5	40.2	37.7	17.15	16.37	16.57
MANUFACTURING	393.03	400.58	388.48	39.7	40.3	39.4	9.90	9.94	9.86
Durable Goods	409.84	423.94	409.46	40.2	41.4	40.5	10.19	10.24	10.11
Primary Metal Industries	528.47	589.49	549.88	43.0	46.6	41.5	12.29	12.65	13.25
Fabricated Metal Prod. & Mach.	401.99	401.21	404.21	41.7	42.1	41.8	9.64	9.53	9.67
Transportation Equipment	565.13	559.57	547.83	42.3	42.2	42.9	13.36	13.26	12.77
Nondurable Goods	358.98	356.02	346.51	38.8	38.2	37.1	9.30	9.32	9.34
Food & Kindred Products	357.49	351.33	340.28	38.9	37.9	37.6	9.19	9.27	9.05
Chemicals & Petroleum Products	478.58	468.33	541.37	39.1	38.2	41.2	12.24	12.26	13.14
TRADE	217.32	224.60	218.87	30.1	30.6	29.3	7.22	7.34	7.47
Wholesale Trade	390.29	408.43	374.53	37.1	38.1	35.5	10.52	10.72	10.55
Retail Trade	169.16	174.14	175.26	28.1	28.5	27.6	6.02	6.11	6.35
Food Stores	181.16	187.88	210.84	27.7	28.0	28.3	6.54	6.71	7.45
Other Retail	195.91	197.40	184.00	30.9	30.7	29.3	6.34	6.43	6.28
AVERAGE	307.81	318.77	303.20	33.9	34.8	33.1	9.08	9.16	9.16

Note: Average hours includes hours actually worked or remunerated. Average hourly and weekly earnings include incentive and premium pay. Data may be affected by labor disputes. p = preliminary. r = revised.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services. Prepared in conjunction with U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 9. EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES IN UTAH

	THIS YEAR			YEAR AGO		
	Forecast June '88	Preliminary May '88	Final Apr. '88	Final June '87	Final May '87	Final Apr. '87
Number of New Nonfarm Jobs Listed	7,550	9,139	11,073	5,421	6,562	7,951
Job Openings Unfilled Last Month	30,879	24,415	20,484	21,225	16,782	14,080
Total Number of Nonfarm Jobs Available	38,429	33,554	31,557	26,646	23,344	22,031
Number of New Applications for Jobs	9,436	8,903	9,626	8,849	8,349	9,027
Total Nonfarm Job Placements	5,471	8,037	10,611	3,775	5,546	7,322
Initial Claims (Key Week)	847	1,049	1,316	1,048	1,448	1,275
Weeks Claimed (Key Week)	8,386	9,666	11,009	12,007	12,507	14,627
Monthly Insured Unemployment Rate (Key Week)	1.36	1.61	1.84	2.03	2.13	2.51
Amount of Unemployment Compensation Paid	$4,962,000	$5,547,993	$6,272,696	$7,375,116	$6,973,246	$9,548,846

Note: All claims data include Regular UI, UCFE, and UCX claims only.
Source: Utah Department of Employment Security, Labor Market Information Services.

TABLE 10. CURRENT PRICE INDEXES — UNITED STATES

Item	Index				% Change		
	May '88	Apr. '88	Mar. '88	May '87	From Last Month	May '87 to May '88	Apr. '87 to Apr. '88
CONSUMER PRICES: (1982 - 84 = 100)							
ALL ITEMS (CPI-U[1])	117.5	117.1	116.5	113.1	0.3	3.9	3.9
Food and Beverages	117.1	116.7	116.0	113.2	0.3	3.4	3.5
Food at Home	115.1	114.8	113.9	112.0	0.4	2.8	2.7
Housing	117.7	117.3	117.0	113.6	0.3	3.6	3.6
Rent Residential	126.9	126.6	126.4	122.2	0.2	3.8	3.8
Fuel and Other Util.	103.5	102.8	102.7	102.2	0.7	1.3	1.5
Medical Care	137.5	136.9	136.3	129.2	0.4	6.4	6.4
Apparel and Upkeep	116.3	117.0	114.3	111.1	—0.6	4.7	4.9
Transportation	108.1	107.2	106.4	104.7	0.8	3.2	2.9
Gasoline	81.3	79.2	77.3	79.2	2.7	2.9	1.0
Energy[3]	88.7	87.3	86.5	87.3	1.6	1.5	1.0
ALL ITEMS (CPI-W[2])	116.2	115.7	115.1	111.9	0.4	3.8	3.7
Purchasing Power of Consumer Dollar: 1982 - 84 = $1.00	**$.851**	**$.854**	**$.858**	**$.894**	**—0.4**	**—3.7**	**—3.6**
PRODUCER PRICES: (1982 = 100)							
ALL COMMODITIES	106.5	105.8	104.9	NA	0.7	NA	NA
Finished Goods	107.5	106.9	106.2	105.4	0.6	2.0	1.7
Intermediate Materials	106.2	105.5	104.6	100.9	0.7	5.3	5.3
Crude Materials	97.1	95.7	94.1	94.8	1.5	2.4	3.6

[1] Consumer Price Index — All Urban Consumers.
[2] Consumer Price Index — Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.
[3] Energy is a special group index consisting of prices paid for the following: Fuel Oil, Coal, Bottled Gas, Electricity, Gasoline, and Motor Oil and Coolant. (It is not one of the components of the "All Items" as its subcomponents are already included.)
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

REQUEST FOR COMMENTS ON PROPOSED CHANGE IN LOCAL AREA UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS METHODOLOGY

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) intends to introduce a methodological improvement in the procedures for developing state employment and unemployment statistics. With the completion of various long-term research activities, including special joint efforts with cooperating State Employment Security Agencies to test, evaluate, and simulate new and improved techniques, the BLS plans to implement the use of dynamic regression models in 39 states and the District of Columbia. These states are those, other than the 11 largest, for which sample-based estimates from the Current Population Survey have insufficient reliability to use as monthly employment and unemployment levels. The proposed employment and unemployment rate models allow for tailoring in the estimation equations, to account for individual features of each state's economy, and contain a built-in updating mechanism so that the equations adapt to structural changes as they occur. Implementation of this proposed change to state estimating methods will be effective with estimates for January 1989.

COMMENTS MUST BE SUBMITTED ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 15, 1988.

SEND COMMENTS TO: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
441 G STREET N.W. ROOM 2083
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20212

NOTE: This announcement was published in the June 17, 1988 Federal Register.

For further information contact: Ken Jensen, Labor Market Economist 801-533-2372

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